

Outbreak of Long-Dreaded War Marks Year Just Closed

YEAR SEES OUTBREAK OF LONG-DREADED WAR

Beginning of Mighty World Conflict Will Make 1914 One of Greatest Periods in History.

OTHER EVENTS OVERSHADOWED

United States Has Had Its Troubles With Mexico, but Plunging of European Nations Into Blood Strands Out Above All Things Else.

One of the great years of history was 1914, for it saw the outbreak of the long-dreaded world war. School children 1,000 years from now will remember 1914, as they do 1492 and 1776. Following is a record of some of the prominent events of the year, especially the first five months of the great conflict.

January 1—John Lind arrives in Vera Cruz to observe Mexican chaos for President Wilson.

January 3—Two thousand Mexican refugees from battle of Ojinaga flee into the United States.

January 4—Steamship Oklahoma breaks in two, thirty-seven miles from Sandy Hook; thirty-two die.

January 12—Ferryboat Company announces its workmen shall have at least \$30 a week each.

January 13—United States naval force of Vera Cruz strengthened.

January 14—Mexican rebels take Torreón.

January 15—Steamship Monroe rammed and sunk steamship Nantuxet off Chesapeake Bay; forty-three drowned.

February 4—Castillo, Mexican bandit, wrecks passenger train in burning tunnel near Madera, seven Mexicans and fifty-nine Mexicans perish.

February 10—Earthquake through New York State.

February 11—Lieutenant Arthur B. Cook, United States Navy, wounded by bullet in Vera Cruz street.

February 12—Villa kills W. S. Benton, Scotch rancher.

March 12—George Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake, dies.

March 16—Gaston Guinette, editor of the Pikaro, shot dead by Mme. Callaux, wife of French Minister of Finance.

March 20—Crisis in Ireland. Many British officers desert.

March 23—War Minister Seely, of Britain, resigns.

April 1—House of Representatives repeals the Panama Canal toll bill.

April 2—One hundred and seventy killed when storm overtakes Newfoundland sailing ship, the Tropic.

April 3—Federal reserve bank districts announced.

April 5—Secretary Daniels bars strong drink from United States Navy.

April 10—Five men of United States Navy under the Stars and Stripes are locked up by Huerta agents in Tampico.

April 13—Four gunmen murderers of Herman Rosenthal are executed.

April 14—President Wilson orders entire fleet to Vera Cruz to force an end to the Tampico insult to the American flag.

April 15—President Wilson sends ultimatum to Huerta.

April 16—Huerta refuses to salute United States flag.

April 20—President asks Congress's permission to use armed forces of the United States against Huerta. House agrees; Senate debates.

April 21—Admiral Fletcher's man-of-war seizes Vera Cruz; seventeen Americans and about 250 Mexicans are killed.

April 22—Carranza says Vera Cruz seizure is unjustified.

April 25—A B C powers offer mediation to United States and Huerta.

April 26—Huerta offers mediation.

April 29—Industrial war in Colorado mines. About seventy-five men, women and children die in all.

May 3—Admiral Fletcher turns Vera Cruz over to General Funston.

May 8—Several hundred die in earthquake near Mt. Aetna, Sicily.

May 11—Half million pay tribute to Vera Cruz dead in New York.

May 13—First commercial cargo goes through Panama Canal.

May 22—Charles Becker for second time found guilty of murder of Herman Rosenthal.

May 27—Herman B. Duray's Durbar II, wins the Derby.

May 28—One thousand and thirty-two drowned when the Empress of Ireland, hit by the Storstad, sinks near Rimouski, St. Lawrence River.

June 11—Senate votes to repeal Panama Canal toll bill; 50 to 25.

June 25—H. B. Claffin Co. and allied concerns throughout the United States fire, 20,000 homeless.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

June 30—Pulse Bailey mysteriously shot in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman, at Freeport, L. I.

July 15—General Huerta resigns as President of Mexico to Francisco Carranza.

July 16—General Huerta resigns and leaves Mexico City for Europe.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 27—Sir Edward Grey proposes an international conference.

July 28—Austria and Germany decline Sir Edward Grey's proposal—Austria declares war on Serbia.

August 1—The Kaiser demands that Russia suspend mobilization within twelve hours—Russia orders general mobilization.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French Cabinet orders general mobilization.

August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg—Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium, demanding free passage for her troops.

August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack on Liege. President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.

August 5—England announces existence of state of war between Germany and France.

August 6—Austria declares war on Russia.

August 7—French invade Southern Russia.

August 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality—French occupy Mulhausen.

August 10—France proclaims a state of war with Germany.

August 12—England declares war on Austria. President Carranza leaves Mexico City.

August 15—Austrians enter Serbia—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

August 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France. Belgian capital removed from Brussels. Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss. Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

August 20—Austrians enter Brussels. Belgian army retreats to Antwerp.

August 21—Germans begin attack on Namur.

August 23—Germans begin attack on

Moos. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krassna.

August 24—Germans enter Namur. British begin retreat from Mons. Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.

August 25—Austria declares war on Japan. Mulhausen evacuated by the French.

August 26—Nonpartisan French Cabinet organized. Germans take Longwy.

August 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

August 28—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.

August 29—Germans capture LaFere. Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.

August 30—Germans occupy Amiens.

September 1—St. Petersburg to be known henceforth as Petrograd by Imperial decree.

September 2—Germans advance penetrates to Creil, about thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French centre between Verdun and Rheims driven back. Seat of French government removed to Bordeaux.

September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

September 5—Battle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris, in which the Germans' right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

September 7—Maulberg taken by the Germans.

September 10—The Kaiser protests to President Wilson against use of dum dum bullets and civilian excesses by the allies.

September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

September 15—Belgian commission protests to President Wilson against German "atrocities."

September 17—Austrian armies effect junction and hold line of San River against Russians.

September 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous cathedral.

September 22—German submarine sinks British cruiser Aboukir, Cressy and Hoque in the North Sea. Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemyel.

September 23—Germans forced back from Ossowicz, in Russia.

September 26—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

September 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp. Russian patrols penetrate Carpathian passes into Hungary.

September 29—Germans deliver fierce attacks around Noyon. French press forward from Foul and Verdun.

September 30—German warships bombard Japanese position before Kiauchau.

October 1—Heavy fighting near Arras begins.

October 2—End of week's battle at Augustow, in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian territory.

October 3-5—Russians occupy towns in Hungary.

October 5—German attacks of Lasziny repulsed. Belgian government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

October 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins. British submarine sinks German destroyer. Japanese seize Caroline Islands.

October 8—Zeppelins bombard Antwerp.

October 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

October 10—French win cavalry engagement around Hazebrouck.

October 11—German advance in Poland approaches the Vistula and threatens Warsaw. Austrian counter-offensive in Galicia.

October 12—A Boer commander in Cape Province mutinies and martial law is declared throughout the South African Union.

October 13—Belgian government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

October 14—Allies occupy Tyres. Battle begins on the Vistula.

October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

October 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

October 17—Japanese cruiser Tachibana sunk by torpedo in Kiauchau Bay.

October 18—Belgian army effects junction with allied left, battle on Channel coast to Lille.

October 20—English gunboats participate in battle at Nieuport, on Belgian coast.

October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

October 26—After a week of furious fighting, German assaults on allied line from Liege to Ypres slacken.

October 27—South African expedition spreads. General De Wet in revolt. Russians pursue retreating Germans and occupy Lodz and Odom.

October 28—German army retreats from Warsaw and Invargod. German cruiser Emden enters harbor of Penang and torpedoes Russian cruiser and French destroyer.

October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossysk and Theodosia in the Crimea.

October 30—Colonel Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Province, beaten and driven out of the colony.

November 1—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeated a British squadron of four cruisers on the coast of Chile. Turks bombard Sebastopol.

November 3—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.

November 3—Republican landslide in United States elections.

November 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks. Heavy fighting around Ypres.

November 6—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded. Russian reoccupy Jaroslavl.

November 6—Tsingtau surrenders to the Japanese.

November 7—German light cruiser Geier interned in Honolulu. Austrians report advance in Serbia. Russians reach Pleschen, in Silesia, and enter East Prussia.

November 9—Carranza flees from Mexico City.

November 10—The Emden defeated and forced ashore at North Keeling Island, in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Sydney.

November 11—Germans capture Dixmude. German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.

November 12—Russians occupy Johannsburg, in East Prussia. Russians defeated at Vlotslavsk.

November 13—Fighting renewed at Nieuport.

November 15—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno. Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.

November 16—The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople preaches a holy war against the allies. British House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,000,000.

November 17—Berlin announces Austrian victory over Serbians at Valjevo.

November 18—French capture Tracy-le-Val. Naval battle in Black Sea, in which Turks and Russians both claim victory.

November 19—House of Commons votes new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of territorials. Germans pierce Russian centre south of Lodz.

November 23—Russians surround two German corps south of Lodz.

November 24—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

November 26—American army evacuates Vera Cruz.

November 29—Russians fall in as-

USHERING HIM IN



Let's Hope the Youngster Will Discharge the Herald Before He's Much Older.

sault on Darkehmen in East Prussia.

November 30—Artillery fighting renewed along the Yser.

December 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of 5,000,000,000 marks. Russians occupy Plotzk, on the Vistula. King George visits the army in Flanders. French capture chateau of Vermelles.

December 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm. Germany claims 8,000 Russian prisoners since November 11. General de Wet captured.

December 3—London War Office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt. Italian Premier in Parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy. Serbians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Serbian victory.

December 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

December 7—German attack to the north of Nancy repulsed.

December 8—German squadron under Rear-Admiral von Spee is attacked in the South Atlantic off Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg are sunk. British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

December 9—General Beyer, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

December 10—Unofficial reports speak of a German submarine attack on Dover.

December 11—Russians claim to have beaten back three German attacks on Warsaw.

December 12—Berlin announces the Russians lost 150,000 men at Lodz. French state left bank of the Yser free of Germans. Colonel Goethals asks two destroyers to protect the neutrality of the Canal Zone.

December 13—French bombard Metz forts.

December 14—The Serbians, having cut an Austrian army to pieces, occupy Belgrade. British announce the submarine Bell dove under five rows of mines and sank the Turkish battleship Mesoudieh.

December 15—Three thousand United States troops ordered to Mexican border at Naco, where wandering bullets killed and wounded fifty-two persons on the American side. General attack by the allies in Flanders and France.

December 16—Seven German cruisers shell Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, in England.

December 17—Threatened on both flanks, Russians retire before German attack.

December 18—Allies lose hope of early German invasion as Russians fall back. Interstate Commerce Commission grants 5 per cent rate increase to Eastern railroads.

December 19—Federal Court Judge Newman refuses Leo Frank's petition for writ of habeas corpus.

December 20—Great battle for possession of Warsaw rages in Poland.

December 21—Harry Thaw loses fight in United States Supreme Court against being extradited from New Hampshire. Both Germans and Russians claim victory in Poland.

December 22—Johnson's nation-wide prohibition resolution is defeated in House of Representatives.

December 24—General Joffre tests out German lines in west for attack by allies.

December 25—German aviator is frustrated in attempt to raid London. British war vessels and seaplanes raid German naval base at Cuxhaven.

December 26—Announced that U. S. cruiser had threatened to bombard Tripoli when French nationals were attacked.

December 27—Mexican factions fix neutral zone along border to prevent firing into United States territory.

December 28—United States protests to Great Britain against interference with German mail commerce. Leo Frank granted appeal to United States Supreme Court.

December 30—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, calls special meeting of Cabinet to consider protest of United States.

December 31—Text of Washington's note to Great Britain is made public.

ROANOKE COMPLETES MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

New Records Are Established, and Prosperity Reaches New High-Water Mark.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ROANOKE, Va., December 21.—Roanoke has concluded one of the most successful years in its history. New records have been established in more than one detail of city progress, more money was invested in new buildings than ever before in the history of the city; considerations involved in real estate transfers rose to near the \$2,500,000 mark, probably a record, and business generally, through a game fight, has come nearer holding its own than any one would have dreamed three months ago it could do. Last year, with a building operation record of \$1,271,994, was regarded as a high mark for some time, but 1914 pushed the preceding year off the map, with indicated expenditures of \$1,415,077, and a total for the year shows \$5,210,171 in excess of 1913 for receipts

from all sources. In the year just ending the total receipts were \$177,569.17, as compared with \$172,299 in the preceding year.

During 1914 there were 620 deaths from all causes recorded in the archives of the Health Department, while births were recorded to the number of 1,140. The comparative rates in the thousand population are deaths, 15.3; births, 28.1. The death rate is a small fraction of a point higher than last year, while the birth rate is a full two points higher than last year.

In the year 1914 six hotels in Roanoke registered over 90,000 guests. To be exact, 90,512 people registered at the local hostleries, or an average of 250 per day throughout the year.

Five hundred marriage licenses were issued during the year, and eighty-four suits for divorce were entered in the local courts.

Alliance Française Meets.

The Alliance Française held its last meeting of the season yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank Deane Williams, 9 West Franklin Street.

A musical program, consisting mainly of French songs, was rendered by Mrs. Hamilton Smith, accompanied by Mrs. Channing Ward. All stood during the singing of the Marseillaise, and a great deal of enthusiasm was shown.

Roanoke's steady progress is proclaimed in the record of financial accounts at the post-office. Closely estimating the income for the last day of 1914, the total for the year shows \$5,210,171 in excess of 1913 for receipts

Summary of Operations of the Building Inspector's Office FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Number of permits issued in December for new work.....	30
Number of permits issued in December for alterations and repairs.....	43
Total number of permits issued in December.....	73
Estimated cost of new improvements in December.....	\$193,002.60
Estimated cost of alterations and repairs in December.....	18,000.00
Total cost of work authorized in December.....	\$211,002.60
Average value of permit for new work in December.....	\$6,433.40
Average value of permit for alterations and repairs in December.....	\$422.68
Average value of total permits issued in December.....	2,910.98

NEW STRUCTURES, 1914.				
	December.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	
	No. of Bldgs.	Amount.	No. of Bldgs.	Amount.
Brick dwellings.....	21	\$ 77,934.00	325	\$1,440,442.00
Frame dwellings.....	131	5,011.00	131	183,272.00
Warehouses and manufactories.....	7	96,397.00	32	370,029.00
Private stables.....	2	1,400.00	25	29,453.00
Private garages.....	10	5,500.00	100	45,253.00
Brick stores.....	1	5,500.00	269	825,000.00
Frame sheds.....	1	110.00	37	13,900.00
Public houses.....	6	174,000.00	2	19,800.00
Apprentice houses.....	4	231,485.00	17	174,000.00
Schools.....	1	15,000.00	4	231,485.00
Theatres.....	1	15,000.00	1	15,000.00
Rest stations.....	3	10,310.00	3	10,310.00
Freight depots.....	1	25,000.00	1	25,000.00
Churches.....	2	31,400.00	2	31,400.00
Passenger stations.....	2	45,000.00	2	45,000.00
	54	\$103,002.00	757	\$2,930,237.00

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS, 1914.				
	December.		Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.	
	No. of Bldgs.	Amount.	No. of Bldgs.	Amount.
Brick dwellings.....	7	\$ 3,091.00	180	\$ 97,143.00
Frame dwellings.....	17	3,700.00	377	7,071.00
Warehouses and manufactories.....	10	5,410.00	64	132,245.00
Brick stores.....	4	1,802.00	109	72,870.00
Private garages.....	1	450.00	7	3,650.00
Frame sheds.....	1	450.00	17	238.00
Passenger stations.....	1	2,500.00	15	4,992.00
Hotels.....	1		3	2,700.00
Schools.....	1		3	1,060.00
Office buildings.....	1		4	4,095.00
Hospitals.....	1		8	8,129.00
Private garages.....	1	140.00	4	2,200.00
Asylums.....	1		21	6,034.00
Churches.....	3	1,205.00	1	400.00
Incinerators.....	1		12	15,678.00
Clubs.....	1		1	564.00
Apartment houses.....	1		2	1,765.00
			3	1,400.00
	45	\$18,000.00	834	\$461,334.00